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35884 7590 06/22/2009 LEE, HONG, DEGERMAN, KANG & WAIMEY 660 S. FIGUEROA STREET Suite 2300 LOS ANGELES, CA 90017				
EXAMINER PARRY, CHRISTOPHER L				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/783,257

**Applicant(s)**

LEE, CHANG SUP

**Examiner**

CHRIS PARRY

**Art Unit**

2421

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 May 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,8-12,14-17 and 19-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,8-12,14-17 and 19-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/808)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1 May 2009 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 5, 8-12, 14-17 and 19-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
3. Although a new ground of rejection has been used to address additional limitations that have been added to Claim 1, a response is considered necessary for several of applicant's arguments since reference Lu, will continue to be used to meet several claimed limitations.

In response to applicant's argument (Page 8, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶, lines 7-9) stating Lu fails to disclose a unit for registering the constructed digital broadcast on an Internet site, the examiner respectfully disagrees.

Lu discloses video server 102 receives television broadcast channels and server 102 supplies the broadcast channels to at least one Internet address 104, however

many internet addresses can also be used such that each broadcast channel is assigned an Internet address (§ 0026). Lu further discloses additional services such as supplementary information or "data broadcast" about a movie and a game can also be streamed along with the video streams of the broadcast channels or "digital broadcast" (§ 0039). Furthermore, the supplementary information may include a written review of a movie currently being broadcasted on a particular channel (§ 0039). This way a user can view the written review of the movie and determine whether the movie is worth watching. Movie reviews typically are not included in audio/video broadcasts thus supplementary information such as movie reviews included in the broadcast of a broadcast channel reads on applicant's claimed "data broadcast" as the specification defines a data broadcast to be information relating to the AV broadcast. Thus, Lu discloses a unit (i.e., video server 102) for registering the constructed digital broadcast (i.e., received television broadcast channels in MPEG4 format and included supplementary information) on an Internet site (i.e., video server 102 can register each broadcast channel to an Internet address, see §§ 0025-0026, 0032, and 0039).

Furthermore, Lu discloses the advantages of registering broadcasts to internet addresses includes allowing a user to use his/her wireless communication device such as a cell phone or PDA to access a web site that has an NBA game broadcast such that the user can receive updates or view a segment of the game while away from home and running errands (§ 0034).

***Claim Objections***

4. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: On line 2 of Claim 10, "the audio/video broadcast" should be --the audio/visual broadcast--. Appropriate correction is required.
5. Claim 17 is objected to because of the following informalities: On line 9 of Claim 17, "the audio/video broadcast" should be --the audio/visual broadcast--. Appropriate correction is required.
6. Claim 27 is objected to because of the following informalities: On line 1 of Claim 27, "The method" should be --The system--. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 21-25, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Field et al. "Field" (USPN 6,018,764) in view of Ullman et al. "Ullman" (USPN 6,018,768) and further in view of Lu (US Pub. No. 2003/0041334 A1).

Regarding Claim 1, Field discloses a digital broadcasting system (figure 2, Col. 5, lines 3-22) comprising:

a transmitting means (100 – figure 2; Col. 5, lines 3-22) having:

a means for producing data broadcasts (108 - figure 2, Col. 5, lines 9-14 and lines 44-67),

a first transmitting system (115 - figure 2, Col. 5, lines 9-14) for generating a digital broadcast, the digital broadcast including an audio/video broadcast (i.e., Programming Services 105 provides A/V data that may be carried as digital data) and the data broadcast (i.e., MUX 115 receives HTML page data from a broadcast web server 108) (Col. 5, lines 3-22), and

a second transmitting system (120 – figure 2) for constructing the digital broadcast received from the first transmitting system [115] (i.e., the programming services data and HTML page data are multiplexed at the multiplexer 115 to provide a broadcast signal to a transmitting antenna 120, the signal may be carried as a packetized digital transport stream which conforms to, for example, the Moving Pictures Experts Group-2 (MPEG-2) standard) (Col. 5, lines 3-22).

Field is however silent on disclosing a second transmitting system for constructing the digital broadcast received from the first transmitting system such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet and a unit for registering the constructed digital broadcast on an Internet site.

In an analogous art, Ullman discloses a digital broadcasting system (figure 1, Col. 4, lines 44-63) comprising:

a transmitting means (4 & 8 – figure 1; Col. 4, lines 44-63) having:

a means for producing data broadcasts (i.e., producer provides URLs to be inserted) (Col. 4, lines 55-63),

a first transmitting system (8 - figure 1, Col. 4, lines 44-63) for generating a digital broadcast, the digital broadcast including an audio/video broadcast (i.e., video programming received from content creation 4) and the data broadcast (i.e., URL encoder 8 receives URLs for received video programming and encodes the URLs into the received video programming from content creation 4) (Col. 4, lines 44-63), and

a second transmitting system for constructing the digital broadcast received from the first transmitting system [8] such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet (i.e., the programming output from URL encoder 8 can be transmitted to user sites over any transmission means including Internet such that the created video program must be transmitted from a second transmitting system to facilitate transmission to users via the Internet) (Col. 5, lines 25-30 and lines 46-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Field to include a second transmitting system for constructing the digital broadcast received from the first transmitting system such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet as taught by Ullman for the benefit of providing a richer experience to PC users by integrating audio/visual and textual elements into an interactive entertainment experience that can be viewed from any PC with a connection to the Internet.

Although the combination of Field and Ullman disclose transmitting a digital broadcast to users via the Internet, they fail to specifically disclose a unit for registering the constructed digital broadcast on an Internet site.

In an analogous art, Lu teaches a unit (i.e., video server 102) for registering the constructed digital broadcast (i.e., received television broadcast channels in MPEG4 format and included supplementary information such as a written review of a movie currently being broadcast on a particular channel) on an Internet site (i.e., video server 102 can register each broadcast channel to an Internet address, see ¶s 0025-0026, 0032, 0037, and 0039). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Field and Ullman to include a unit for registering the constructed digital broadcast on an Internet site as taught by Lu for the benefit of providing a system that offers a user mobility, such that the user can make use of a wireless communication device to access a web site having a video broadcast of interest.

As for Claim 2, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Field teaches wherein the data broadcast is produced based on a Markup or Java® programming language (i.e., data broadcast is based on HTML) (Col. 5, lines 11-17 and Col. 4, lines 2-5).

As for Claim 5, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the Internet site stores the audio/video broadcast or the data broadcast continuously produced (¶¶ 0026, 0028, 0030, and 0033-0034).



Regarding Claim 8, Field discloses a method for operating a digital broadcast at a transmitting unit (100 – figure 2) of a digital broadcast system (figure 2) (Col. 5, lines 3-22), the method comprising:

producing a data broadcast (i.e., broadcast web server provides HTML pages data) (Col. 5, lines 9-14 and lines 44-67);

generating a digital broadcast including the data broadcast and an audio/visual broadcast (i.e., MUX 115 multiplexes received video and audio programming from Programming Services 105 and HTML page data from broadcast web server) (Col. 5, lines 3-22).

Field however fails to specifically disclose constructing the digital broadcast such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet and registering the digital broadcast on an Internet site.

In an analogous art, Ullman discloses a method for operating a digital broadcast at a transmitting unit of a digital broadcasting system (figure 1, Col. 4, lines 44-63), the method comprising:

generating a digital broadcast including the data broadcast (i.e., producer provides URLs to be inserted) and an audio/video broadcast (i.e., video programming received from content creation 4) (i.e., URL encoder 8 receives URLs for received video programming and encodes the URLs into the received video programming from content creation 4) (Col. 4, lines 44-63), and

constructing the digital broadcast such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet (i.e., the programming output from URL encoder 8 can be transmitted to

user sites over any transmission means including Internet such that the created video program must be transmitted from a second transmitting system to facilitate transmission to users via the Internet) (Col. 5, lines 25-30 and lines 46-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Field to include constructing the digital broadcast such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet as taught by Ullman for the benefit of providing a richer experience to PC users by integrating audio/visual and textual elements into an interactive entertainment experience that can be viewed from any PC with a connection to the Internet.

Although the combination of Field and Ullman disclose transmitting a digital broadcast to users via the Internet, they fail to specifically disclose registering the digital broadcast on an Internet site.

In an analogous art, Lu teaches registering the digital broadcast (i.e., received television broadcast channels in MPEG4 format and included supplementary information such as a written review of a movie currently being broadcast on a particular channel) on an Internet site (i.e., video server 102 can register multiple Internet addresses, see ¶s 0025-0026, 0032, 0037, and 0039). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Field and Ullman to include registering the digital broadcast on an Internet site as taught by Lu for the benefit of providing a system that offers a user mobility, such that the user can make use of a wireless communication device to access a web site having a video broadcast of interest.

As for Claim 10, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the Internet site stores the audio/video broadcast or the data broadcast continuously produced (§ 0026, 0028, 0030, and 0033-0034).

As for Claim 11, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches the method according to claim 8, further comprising converting the generated audio/visual broadcast and the produced data broadcast into an Internet-supporting format if the generated digital audio/visual broadcast and the produced data broadcast are not in the Internet-supporting format (i.e., broadcast channels are supplied to Internet address 104 at a reduced quality by lowering the frame rate and resolution of a broadcast channel) (§ 0027 and 0033).

As for Claim 21, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches an Internet terminal (106—figure 1) for connecting to the Internet site to receive the digital audio/visual broadcast or the data broadcast (§ 0028-0029 and 0034-0035).

As for Claim 22, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the Internet terminal [106] connects to the Internet site via a browser (114 – figure 2) (§ 0029, and 0034-0035).

As for Claim 23, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the browser is a browser embedded in the Internet terminal [106] (¶ 0029 and 0034-0035).

As for Claim 24, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the Internet terminal [106] is a PDA, a mobile terminal, a computer, or a home electric appliances with an Internet function (¶ 0028-0031).

As for Claim 25, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the data broadcast or the digital audio/visual broadcast is provided upon a viewer's request (¶ 0033-0035).

As for Claim 27, Field, Ullman, and Lu disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the digital broadcast includes a past digital broadcast (i.e., a unicast session may be established) and a present digital broadcast (i.e., a multicast session can be established) (¶ 0030 and 0033-0034).

9. Claims 12, 14-17, 19, 20, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu (US 2003/0041334 A1) in view of Hendricks et al. "Hendricks" (USPN 6,675,386 B1).

Regarding Claim 12, Lu discloses a method for operating a digital broadcast at an Internet terminal (106 – figure 1) of a digital broadcasting system (100 – figure 1), the method comprising:

connecting to an Internet site (104 – figure 1) providing a digital broadcast, the digital broadcast including an audio/video broadcast and a data broadcast (i.e., received television broadcast channels in MPEG4 format and included supplementary information such as a written review of a movie currently being broadcast on a particular channel) (§§ 0029-0030, 0034, and 0037-0039);

selecting an audio/video broadcast (§§ 0034-0035 & 0037); and

downloading and displaying the selected broadcast (§§ 0035-0039),

wherein the digital broadcast is constructed from the audio/video broadcast and the data broadcast in a transmitter (102 – figure 1) such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet (i.e., video server 102 captures the video and data broadcasts and formats the video such that the video can be streamed or downloaded to user's terminals over the Internet via the assigned Internet address to each broadcast, see §§ 0025-0027, 0032, 0037, and 0039).

Although Lu discloses from a web browser 114 a user can choose a channel broadcast and activate the broadcast, Lu is silent on disclosing selecting a broadcast from at least the audio/video broadcast or the data broadcast.

In an analogous art, Hendricks discloses connecting to an Internet site (i.e., Discovery Channel online Home Page; see fig. 11) providing a digital broadcast, the digital broadcast including an audio/video broadcast (i.e., a user can select to watch

programming from Discovery Channel 408 [fig. 11] or can choose World Watch Live option 410 [see figs. 14, 18, and 20]) and a data broadcast (i.e., a user can select one of numerous web links 404 [fig. 11], view an interactive lecture [fig. 16] or select to watch a live camera that includes data about the location of the live camera [fig. 20]) (Col. 16, lines 12-36 and lines 44-57; Col. 17, lines 45-61 and Col. 18, lines 40-61) and selecting a broadcast from at least the audio/video broadcast or the data broadcast (i.e., using the home page displayed on fig. 11, a user can select to view audio/video broadcasts such as programming from Discover Channel 408 or World Watch LIVE cameras, the user may also choose to view interactive lectures or videos that allow facilitate the user asking questions) (Col. 16, lines 12-36 and lines 44-57; Col. 17, lines 45-61 and Col. 18, lines 40-61), wherein the digital broadcast is constructed from the audio/video broadcast and the data broadcast in a transmitter (256 – figure 9) such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet (Col. 12, lines 16-67; Col. 14, lines 1-21; Col. 18, lines 40-55). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lu to include selecting a broadcast from at least the audio/video broadcast or the data broadcast as taught by Hendricks for the benefit of providing a medium of communication that is interactive and that carries audio, video, text and graphics which facilitates offering an improved internet experience such that users can access many audiovisual programs.

As for Claim 14, Lu and Hendricks disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein one of the dedicated browser provided from the Internet site or a browser (114 – figure 2A)

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embedded in the Internet terminal [106] is used to connect to the Internet site (§ 0029 and 0037).

As for Claim 15, Lu and Hendricks disclose, in particular Hendricks teaches wherein the at least one data broadcast has a linked Internet site (i.e., World Watch Live page shown in fig. 14 includes a plurality of links 456-464) (Col. 16, line 58 to Col. 17, line 38).

As for Claim 16, Lu and Hendricks disclose, in particular Hendricks teaches wherein both the audio/video broadcast and the data broadcast are selected (i.e., a user selects World Watch Live option 410) (Col. 16, lines 12-57).

Regarding Claim 17, Lu discloses a method for operating a digital broadcasting system (100 – figure 1) (§ 0032), the method comprising the steps of:

registering a digital broadcast including an audio/visual broadcast (i.e., broadcast channel) and a data broadcast (i.e., supplementary information such as a written review of a movie currently being broadcast on a particular channel) on an Internet site (104 – fig. 1) (i.e., video server 102 supplies broadcast channels and supplementary information to multiple Internet addresses 104) which can be served on the Internet (110 – fig. 1) (§ 0026, 0029-0034, and 0037-0039);

connecting to the Internet site [104] to select an audio/visual broadcast (§ 0029-0030 and 0034-0039); and

downloading and displaying the selected broadcast (§§ 0035-0039), wherein the digital broadcast is constructed from the audio/video broadcast and the data broadcast in a transmitter (102 – figure 1) such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet (i.e., video server 102 captures the video and data broadcasts and formats the video such that the video can be streamed or downloaded to user's terminals over the Internet via the assigned Internet address to each broadcast, see §§ 0025-0027, 0032, 0037, and 0039).

Although Lu discloses from a web browser 114 a user can choose a channel broadcast and activate the broadcast, Lu is silent on disclosing selecting a broadcast from the audio/visual broadcast and the data broadcast.

In an analogous art, Hendricks discloses connecting to the Internet site (i.e., Discovery Channel online Home Page; see fig. 11) to select a broadcast from the audio/visual broadcast and the data broadcast (i.e., using the home page 400 displayed on fig. 11, a user can select to view audio/video broadcasts such as programming from Discover Channel 408 or World Watch LIVE cameras, the user may also choose to view interactive lectures or videos that allow facilitate the user asking questions) (Col. 16, lines 12-36 and lines 44-57; Col. 17, lines 45-61 and Col. 18, lines 40-61), wherein the digital broadcast is constructed from the audio/video broadcast and the data broadcast in a transmitter (256 – figure 9) such that the digital broadcast can be served on the Internet (Col. 12, lines 16-67; Col. 14, lines 1-21; Col. 18, lines 40-55). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lu to include selecting a broadcast from at least the



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audio/video broadcast or the data broadcast as taught by Hendricks for the benefit of providing a medium of communication that is interactive and that carries audio, video, text and graphics which facilitates offering an improved internet experience such that users can access many audiovisual programs.

As for Claim 19, Lu and Hendricks disclose, in particular Hendricks teaches wherein the Internet site [400] has a plurality of digital audio/visual broadcasts or data broadcasts continuously stored (Col. 16, lines 12-36 and Col. 12, lines 16-67).

As for Claim 20, Lu and Hendricks disclose, in particular Hendricks teaches wherein the at least one data broadcast has a linked Internet site (i.e., World Watch Live page shown in fig. 14 includes a plurality of links 456-464) (Col. 16, line 58 to Col. 17, line 38).

As for Claim 28, Lu and Hendricks disclose, in particular Lu teaches wherein the digital broadcast includes a past digital broadcast (i.e., a unicast session may be established) and a present digital broadcast (i.e., a multicast session can be established) (§ 0030 and 0033-0034).

10. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Field in view of Ullman and further in view of Lu as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Daoud et al. "Daoud" (US 2002/0093529 A1).

As for Claim 9, Field, Ullman, and Lu fail to specifically disclose wherein the Internet site provides a viewer with a dedicated browser.

In an analogous art, Daoud discloses wherein the Internet site provides a viewer with a dedicated browser (§ 0020). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Field, Ullman, and Lu to include wherein the Internet site provides a viewer with a dedicated browser as taught by Daoud for the benefit of allowing a viewer to view the displayed content on the Internet site.

11. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu in view of Hendricks as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Daoud.

As for Claim 26, Lu and Hendricks fail to specifically disclose downloading and installing the dedicated browser, if the dedicated browser exists in the Internet site.

In an analogous art, Daoud discloses downloading and installing the dedicated browser, if the dedicated browser exists in the Internet site (§ 0020). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lu and Hendricks to include downloading and installing the dedicated browser, if the dedicated browser exists in the Internet site as taught by Daoud for the benefit of allowing a viewer to view the displayed content on the Internet site.

**Conclusion**

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRIS PARRY whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM EST to 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN MILLER can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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